

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:03:46 ON 16 JAN 2004

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

ENTRY

TOTAL

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:04:00 ON 16 JAN 2004

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 15 JAN 2004 HIGHEST RN 638128-38-8

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 15 JAN 2004 HIGHEST RN 638128-38-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=>

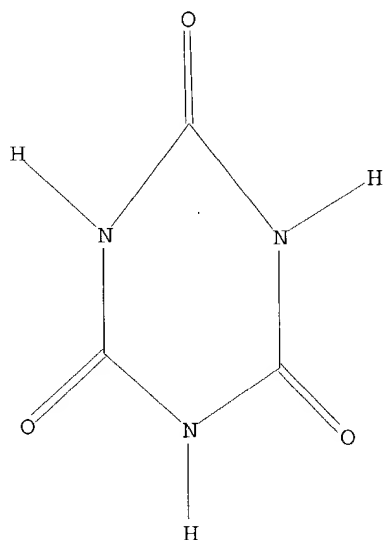
Uploading 09863463a.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:04:26 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 2166 TO ITERATE

46.2% PROCESSED 1000 ITERATIONS 21 ANSWERS  
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 40529 TO 46111  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 505 TO 1313

L2 21 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 full  
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:04:43 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 44876 TO ITERATE

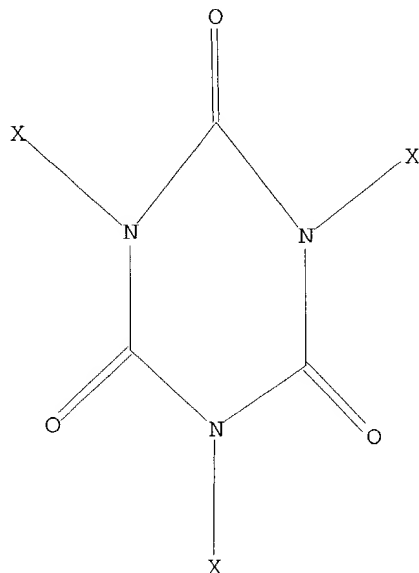
100.0% PROCESSED 44876 ITERATIONS 667 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 667 SEA SSS FUL L1

=>  
Uploading 09863463b.str

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l4  
L4 HAS NO ANSWERS  
L4 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l4  
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:05:20 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 1 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 1 ITERATIONS 1 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 1 TO 80  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 1 TO 80

L5 1 SEA SSS SAM L4

=> s l4 full  
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:05:30 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 58 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 58 ITERATIONS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

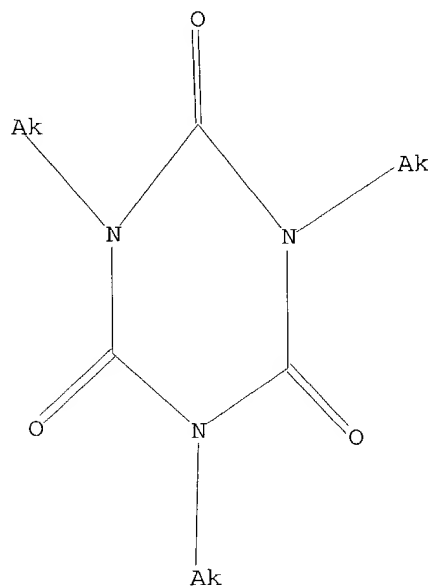
32 ANSWERS

L6 32 SEA SSS FUL L4

=>  
Uploading 09863463c.str

L7 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l7  
L7 HAS NO ANSWERS  
L7 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l7  
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:05:55 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 2166 TO ITERATE

46.2% PROCESSED 1000 ITERATIONS  
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

50 ANSWERS

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*

PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 40529 TO 46111  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 8302 TO 10932

L8 50 SEA SSS SAM L7

=> s l7 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:06:01 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 44876 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 44876 ITERATIONS 8700 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.04

L9 8700 SEA SSS FUL L7

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
466.68	466.89

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:06:11 ON 16 JAN 2004  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
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COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 16 Jan 2004 VOL 140 ISS 4  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 Jan 2004 (20040115/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l3 or l6 or l9

4022 L3

1105 L6

10847 L9

L10 15497 L3 OR L6 OR L9

=> s l10 and electrolyte

218293 ELECTROLYTE

L11 50 L10 AND ELECTROLYTE

=> s l11 and battery

103919 BATTERY

L12 25 L11 AND BATTERY

=> s l10 (L) electrolyte

218293 ELECTROLYTE

L13 20 L10 (L) ELECTROLYTE

=> s l10 (P) electrolyte

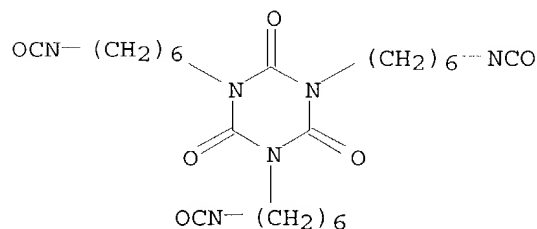
218293 ELECTROLYTE

L14 20 L10 (P) ELECTROLYTE

=> d fbib abs hitstr tot

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2003:818628 CAPLUS  
DN 139:315437  
TI Solid electrolyte, photoelectric converters, and fabrication of transducer devices thereof  
IN Morooka, Masahiro; Suzuki, Yusuke; Noda, Kazuhiro  
PA Sony Corporation, Japan  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 106 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003085680	A1	20031016	WO 2003-JP4562	20030410
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
				JP 2002-109427 A	20020411
	JP 2003303630	A2	20031024	JP 2002-109427	20020411
AB	The title electrolyte is a highly reliable solid electrolyte having excellent cond. characteristics. The electrolyte and title fabrication provides photoelec. transducers with high quality and reliability. The title solid electrolyte comprises an electrolytic material and a polymer matrix which is formed on a solid electrolyte surface by polyaddn. reaction of a 1st compd. contg. .gtoreq.2 isocyanates with an 2nd compd. contg. .gtoreq.2 nucleophilic groups contg. active H.				
IT	3779-63-3	RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (solid <b>electrolyte</b> and photoelec. converter and fabrication of converter device thereof)			
RN	3779-63-3	CAPLUS			
CN	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tris(6-isocyanatohexyl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2003:715974 CAPLUS  
DN 139:238666  
TI Electrolyte solutions in aluminum electrolytic capacitors  
IN Tsuji, Kunio

PA Nichicon Corp., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

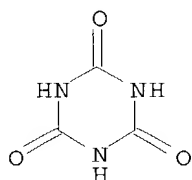
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003257792	A2	20030912	JP 2002-50822	20020227
				JP 2002-50822	20020227

AB The title electrolyte soln. is an ethylene glycol solvent soln. contg. 1,6-decandicarboxylic acid, sebacic acid, org. carboxylic acids such as azelaic acid or its ammonium salt, dimethylamine salts, boric acid or its ammonium salt, and 0.5-2.0 wt.% trihydroxycyanurate. The electrolyte soln. contg. trihydroxycyanurate gives the capacitors increased withstand voltage without increase of sp. resistance.

IT 108-80-5, Cyanuric acid  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (increase of withstand voltage by; trihydroxycyanurate-contg. **electrolyte** solns. in aluminum electrolytic capacitors)

RN 108-80-5 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 3 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:550271 CAPLUS

DN 139:119897

TI Polymer electrolyte composition and proton-conductive membrane for fuel cell

IN Okaniwa, Motoki; Goto, Kohei

PA JSR Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003201403	A2	20030718	JP 2002-2793	20020109
				JP 2002-2793	20020109

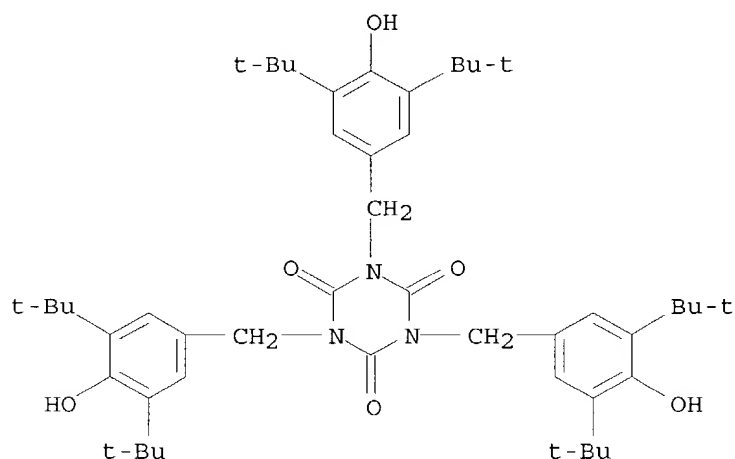
AB The compn. contains a polymer electrolyte and an antioxidant contg. (a) .gtoreq.1 compd. selected from a phenolic OH-contg. compd. and an amine and (b) an org. P or org. S compd. except the phenols or amines. The proton-conductive membrane is that made of the compn. showing enhancement of resistance to oxidn. by H2O2 radical (generated in fuel cells) without affecting proton cond. and mech. strength.

IT 27676-62-6, Tris[3,5-di(tert-butyl)-4-hydroxybenzyl] isocyanurate

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (polymer **electrolyte** compn. contg. antioxidant for proton-conductive membrane in fuel cell)

RN 27676-62-6 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tris[[3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 4 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:945139 CAPLUS

DN 138:41994

TI Secondary nonaqueous electrolyte battery

IN Ozaki, Hiroki

PA GS-Melcotec Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

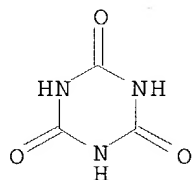
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

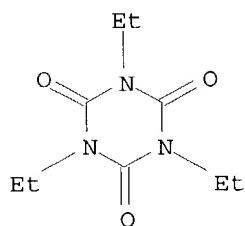
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002358999	A2	20021213	JP 2001-167228	20010601
				JP 2001-167228	20010601
AB	The battery has a cathode, an anode and an nonaq. electrolyte soln. contg. .gtoreq.1 carbonate selected from ethylene carbonate, Me Et carbonate and dimethylcarbonate; 0.1-5% boric ester and/or sultone deriv., and 0.01-0.5% isocyanuric acid deriv.				
IT	108-80-5, Isocyanuric acid 715-63-9, Triethyl isocyanurate 1025-15-6				
RL:	DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses) (Li salt <b>electrolyte</b> solns. contg. carbonates, borate esters and/or sultones and isocyanurates with controlled amt. for secondary lithium batteries)				
RN	108-80-5 CAPLUS				
CN	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

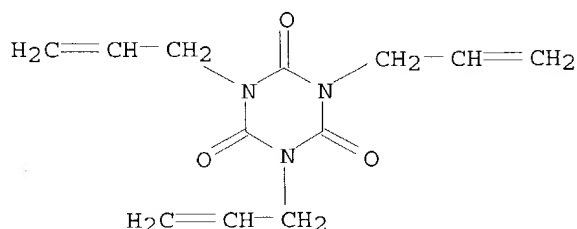


RN 715-63-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-triethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1025-15-6 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tri-2-propenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



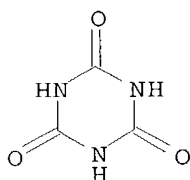
L14 ANSWER 5 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:915360 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:8993  
 TI Electrochemical cell having a solid state electrolyte  
 PA E.C.R. - Electro-Chemical Research Ltd., Israel  
 SO Israeli, 54 pp.  
 CODEN: ISXXAQ  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	IL 117233	A1	20000629	IL 1996-117233	19960222
				IL 1996-117233	19960222

AB A battery comprises an anode, a cathode, and a solid state electrolyte between, and in contact with, the anode and cathode, wherein: (a) the anode includes a material which includes a metal whose cation can assume at least two different non-zero oxidn. nos.; (b) the cathode includes a compd. which forms an electrochem. battery couple with the above anode; and (c) the electrolyte includes a solid in which protons are mobile.

IT 108-80-5, Cyanuric acid  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)  
 (anhyd.; electrochem. cell having solid state **electrolyte**)

RN 108-80-5 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



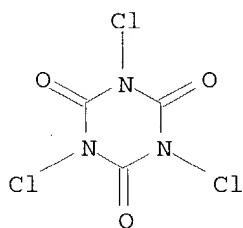
IT 87-90-1, Trichlorocyanuric acid  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)



(electrochem. cell having solid state electrolyte)

RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 6 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:885608 CAPLUS

DN 136:21970

TI Nonaqueous electrolyte battery with excellent high-temperature storage characteristics

IN Ueda, Atsushi; Imamoto, Kazuya; Yoshizawa, Hiroshi

PA Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

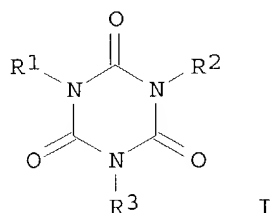
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1160899	A2	20011205	EP 2001-113282	20010531
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001345119	A2	20011214	JP 2000-162008 A	20000531
	US 2002009652	A1	20020124	US 2001-863463	20010524
				JP 2000-162008 A	20000531
	CN 1326239	A	20011212	CN 2001-122179	20010531
				JP 2000-162008 A	20000531

OS MARPAT 136:21970

GI



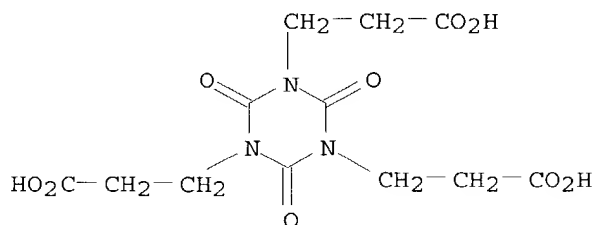
AB A nonaq. electrolyte battery excellent in high-temp. storage characteristics is provided by adding to the nonaq. electrolyte a compd. represented by (I) in which R1, R2 and R3 independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a straight chain or branched chain alkyl group.

IT 2904-41-8, Tris(2-carboxyethyl)isocyanurate 13285-39-7

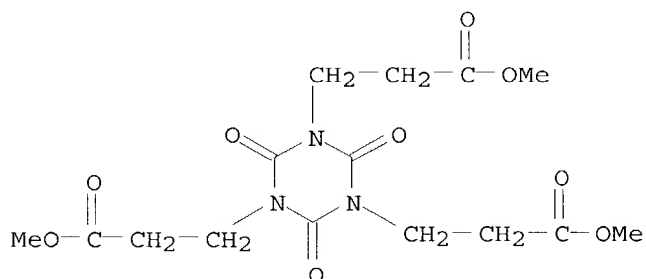
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(nonaq. electrolyte battery with excellent high-temp. storage characteristics)

RN 2904-41-8 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-tripropanoic acid, 2,4,6-trioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



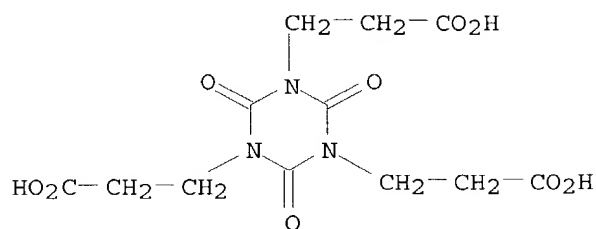
RN 13285-39-7 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-tripropanoic acid, 2,4,6-trioxo-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



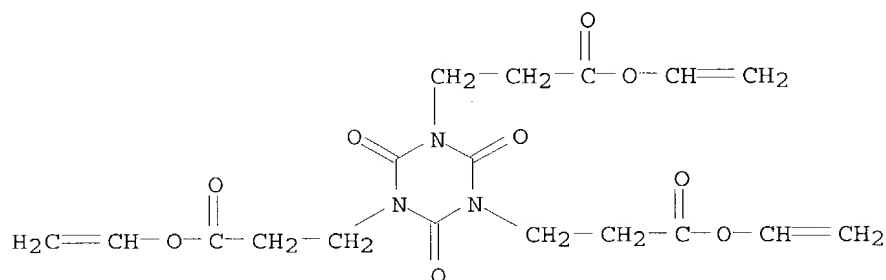
L14 ANSWER 7 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:145044 CAPLUS  
 DN 134:195752  
 TI Nonaqueous electrolyte solution and secondary lithium battery using it  
 IN Hinohara, Akio  
 PA Mitsui Chemicals Inc., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001057234	A2	20010227	JP 1999-232211	19990819
				JP 1999-232211	19990819
AB	The soln. contg. nonaq. solvents and Li salts shows leak current value 0.25 .mu.A/mg-graphite obsd. by Li-graphite battery in nonaq. electrolyte soln. (3 g per 1 g graphite electrode) at 60.degree. and 1 V for 25 h. The soln. may contain cyclic and/or linear carbonate esters and a compd. which become slightly sol. at electrolysis. The battery contains a Li-doping/dedoping carbon anode, a cathode, and the above soln. The battery shows long cycle life and storage stability at high temp.				
IT	2904-41-8, Tris(carboxyethyl) isocyanurate 115753-22-5, Tris(acryloyloxyethyl) isocyanurate RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (nonaq. <b>electrolyte</b> soln. for secondary lithium battery with long cycle life)				

RN 2904-41-8 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-tripropanoic acid, 2,4,6-trioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 115753-22-5 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-tripropanoic acid, 2,4,6-trioxo-, triethenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

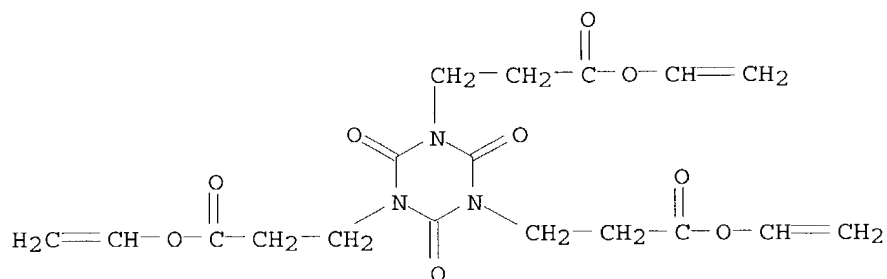


L14 ANSWER 8 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:143856 CAPLUS  
 DN 134:195740  
 TI Nonaqueous electrolyte solution and secondary lithium battery using it  
 IN Hinohara, Akio  
 PA Mitsui Chemicals Inc., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001057235	A2	20010227	JP 1999-232224	19990819
				JP 1999-232224	19990819

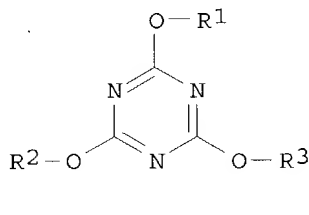
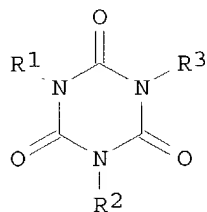
OS MARPAT 134:195740  
 AB The electrolyte soln. comprises nonaq. solvents, Li salts, and additives with leak current suppression rate .gtoreq.95% (obsd. by author-defined method using Li-graphite battery in LiPF6-contg. ethylene carbonate-di-Me carbonate electrolytic soln.). The battery contains a Li-doping/dedoping carbon anode, a cathode, and the above electrolyte soln. The battery shows long cycle life and improved storage stability at high temp.  
 IT 115753-22-5, Tris(acryloyloxyethyl) isocyanurate  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (nonaq. **electrolyte** soln. for secondary lithium battery with long cycle life)

RN 115753-22-5 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-tripropanoic acid, 2,4,6-trioxo-, triethenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

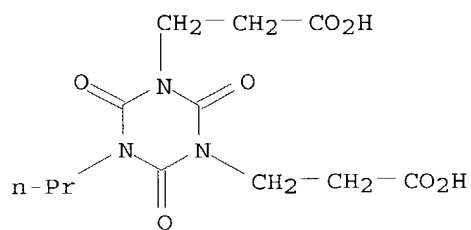


L14 ANSWER 9 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:880767 CAPLUS  
 DN 134:59057  
 TI Nonaqueous electrolyte solutions and secondary batteries using the electrolyte solutions  
 IN Hinohara, Akio; Toriida, Masahiro  
 PA Mitsui Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

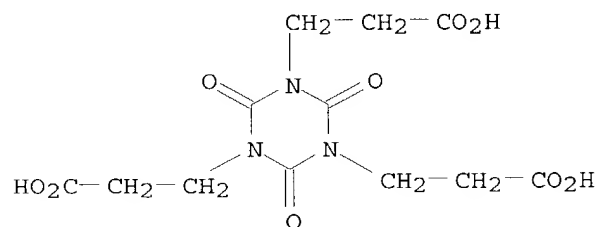
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000348765	A2	20001215	JP 1999-257436	19990910
				JP 1999-95883 A	19990402
OS	MARPAT 134:59057				
GI					



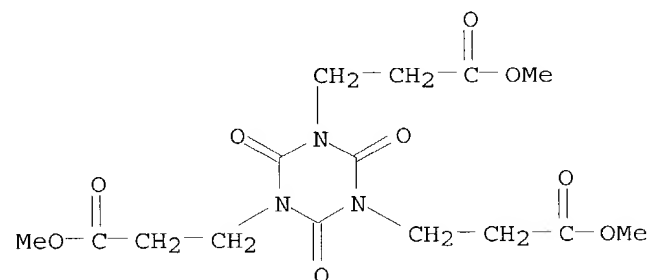
AB The electrolyte solns. contain an electrolyte and a nonaq. solvent contg. isocyanuric acid derivs. I (R<sup>1</sup>-3 = C1-10 alkyl or aryl groups or C1-20 org. groups contg. carbonyl group, oxy group, and/or double bonds) or II. The solvents may also contain linear and cyclic carbonate esters. The batteries are secondary Li batteries.  
 IT 2769-04-2 2904-41-8 13285-39-7  
 40220-08-4 313353-00-3  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (nonaq. **electrolyte** solns. contg. isocyanuric acid derivs. for secondary lithium batteries)  
 RN 2769-04-2 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3(2H,4H)-dipropanoic acid, dihydro-2,4,6-trioxo-5-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



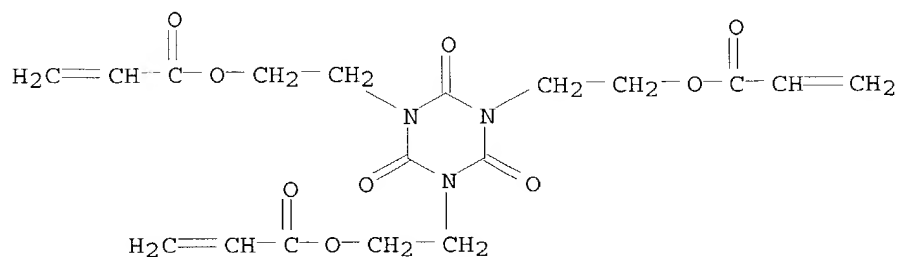
RN 2904-41-8 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-tripropanoic acid, 2,4,6-trioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



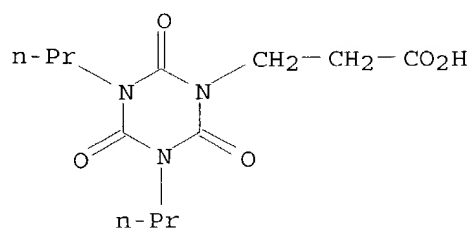
RN 13285-39-7 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-tripropanoic acid, 2,4,6-trioxo-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 40220-08-4 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, (2,4,6-trioxo-1,3,5-triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-triyl)tri-2,1-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 313353-00-3 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-1(2H)-propanoic acid, tetrahydro-2,4,6-trioxo-3,5-dipropyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 10 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1999:96286 CAPLUS

DN 130:111360

TI Vinylidene fluoride copolymer for gel-form solid electrolyte formation in battery

IN Katsurao, Takumi; Horie, Katsuo; Nagai, Aisaku; Ichikawa, Yukio

PA Kureha Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9905191	A1	19990204	WO 1998-JP3292	19980723
	W: CA, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
				JP 1997-212726 A	19970724
	JP 11130821	A2	19990518	JP 1998-222472	19980723
				JP 1997-212726 A	19970724
	EP 999223	A1	20000510	EP 1998-933907	19980723
	R: DE, FR, GB				
				JP 1997-212726 A	19970724
				WO 1998-JP3292 W	19980723
	US 6372388	B1	20020416	US 2000-463301	20000124
				JP 1997-212726 A	19970724
				WO 1998-JP3292 W	19980723

AB A solid polymer electrolyte having improved ionic cond., adhesion to a collector base, and heat resistance, useful for improving the properties of non-water-base batteries such as lithium ion batteries, is formed from a crosslinked vinylidene fluoride copolymer comprising 50 to 97 mol% of vinylidene fluoride units and 0.1 to 5 mol% of units derived from either a monoester of an unsatd. dibasic acid or an epoxy vinyl monomer. Thus, monomethyl maleate 8.0 g, vinylidene fluoride 372 g, and hexafluoropropene 28 g was suspension-copolymerized, then 10 g of the copolymer was dissolved in THF 90 g, and 1.5 g of crosslinking agent hexamethylenediamine was added, which was mixed with 4.5 g LiPF<sub>6</sub> in soln., applied on glass plate, dried, to give a solid electrolyte film, showing ionic cond. 7.9 X 10<sup>-3</sup> S/cm and shape-maintaining temp. 100.degree..

IT 219748-67-1P, Monomethyl maleate-vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropene-triallyl isocyanurate copolymer 219748-68-2P, Allyl glycidyl ether-vinylidene fluoride-chlorotrifluoroethylene-triallyl isocyanurate copolymer  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (vinylidene fluoride copolymer for gel-form solid electrolyte in battery)

RN 219748-67-1 CAPLUS

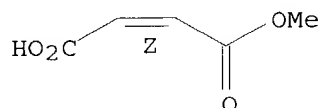
CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, monomethyl ester, polymer with 1,1-difluoroethene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-1-propene and 1,3,5-tri-2-propenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 3052-50-4

CMF C5 H6 O4

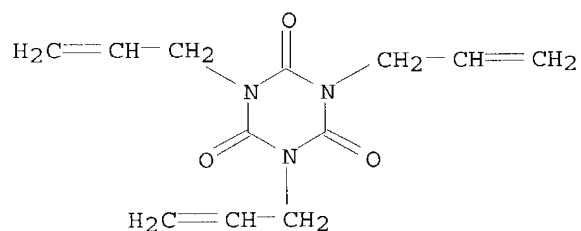
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 1025-15-6

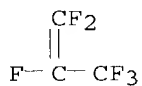
CMF C12 H15 N3 O3



CM 3

CRN 116-15-4

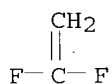
CMF C3 F6



CM 4

CRN 75-38-7

CMF C2 H2 F2



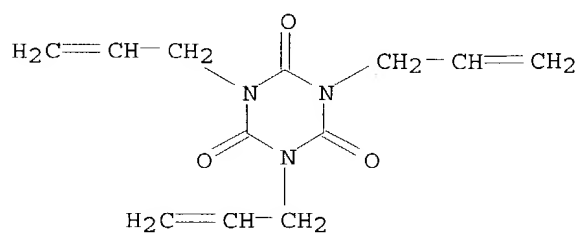
RN 219748-68-2 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tri-2-propenyl-, polymer with chlorotrifluoroethene, 1,1-difluoroethene and [(2-propenyloxy)methyl]oxirane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

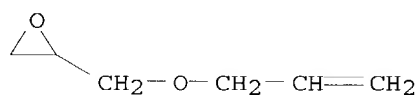
CRN 1025-15-6

CMF C12 H15 N3 O3



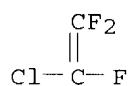
CM 2

CRN 106-92-3  
CMF C6 H10 O2



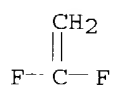
CM 3

CRN 79-38-9  
CMF C2 Cl F3



CM 4

CRN 75-38-7  
CMF C2 H2 F2



RE.CNT 9      THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1998:287123 CAPLUS  
DN 129:59908  
TI Solid polymer electrolyte for electrolysis of water and its manufacturing method  
IN Takano, Katsuyuki  
PA Japan Energy K. K., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.

KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO. DATE



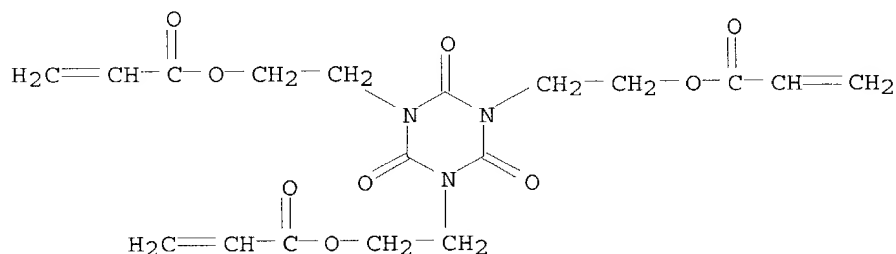
PI JP 10121282 A2 19980512 JP 1996-272444 19961015  
JP 1996-272444 19961015

AB A solid polymer electrolyte is impregnated with a compd. contg. a polymerizable group, followed by polymn. at 170-240.degree. to give a solid polymer electrolyte for electrolysis of water. The solid polymer electrolyte is a fluoropolymer. Solid electrolyte with reduced content of water and increased transition point can be obtained.

IT 40220-08-4, Tris(2-acryloxyethyl) isocyanurate  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(Nafion impregnated with styrene and divinylbenzene and tris(acryloxyethyl) isocyanurate in presence of tert-butylperoxy benzoate for prepg. solid polymer **electrolyte** for electrolysis of water)

RN 40220-08-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, (2,4,6-trioxo-1,3,5-triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-triy)l tri-2,1-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 12 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1995:869784 CAPLUS

DN 123:261776

TI Nonaqueous-electrolyte batteries with improved electrolyte solutions for suppression of self discharge

IN Suemori, Atsushi; Shoji, Yoshihiro; Nishio, Koji; Saito, Toshihiko

PA Sanyo Electric Co, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

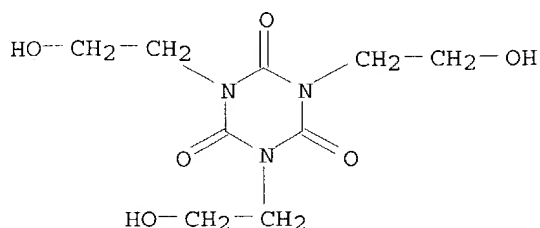
DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

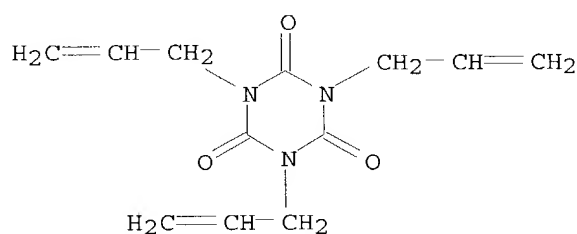
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07192757	A2	19950728	JP 1993-327900	19931224
				JP 1993-327900	19931224
AB	The batteries consist of cathodes and Li anodes and electrolytes contg. LiPF6, LiClO4, LiCF3SO3, LiBF4, LiAsF6, and/or LiN(CF3SO2)2 and solvents contg. ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, vinylene carbonate, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, di-Me carbonate, di-Et carbonate, Et Me carbonate, THF, and/or 1,3-dioxolane, where the electrolyte solns. are combined with tricarboimides. The tricarboimides may be tris(2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate, triallyl cyanurate, triallyl isocyanurate, and/or their derivs. The batteries suppress self discharge and have good storage stability.				
IT	839-90-7, Tris(2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate 1025-15-6, Triallyl isocyanurate RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (nonaq. <b>electrolyte</b> solns. contg. tricarboimides for Li batteries for suppressing self discharge)				
RN	839-90-7 CAPLUS				

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1025-15-6 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tri-2-propenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 13 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1995:428395 CAPLUS

DN 122:192357

TI An ambient temperature nonaqueous magnesium primary cell

AU Kumar, T. Prem; Prabhu, P. V. S. S.; Kumar, K. N. Harish; Nampoothiri, Rajesh; Sridharan, G.; Muniyandi, N.; Gangadharan, R.

CS Cent. Electrochem. Res. Inst., Karaikudi, 623 006, India

SO Bulletin of Electrochemistry (1993), 9(5-7), 337-40

CODEN: BUELE6; ISSN: 0256-1654

PB Central Electrochemical Research Institute

DT Journal

LA English

AB In this paper results of an exploratory research on the use of nonaq. electrolyte soln. for Mg primary battery applications are presented for a variety of cathode materials. The cathode materials screened are Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> composite, MnS, .lambda.-MnO<sub>2</sub>, BiFeO<sub>3</sub>, m-dinitrobenzene, trichloroisocyanuric acid, and dichlorodimethylhydantoin. The electrolyte solns. employed are 1.5M Mg(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> in formamide, 1.5M Mg(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> in a 1:1 vol. mixt. of formamide and THF, and 0.25M Mg(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> in acetonitrile. The effect of chromate and linseed oil as inhibitors on the performance of the assembled cells was also studied. From the study it is shown that among the combination investigated, the Mg/Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> system with an electrolyte of 0.25M Mg(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> in acetonitrile contg. chromate and linseed oil deserves further attention.

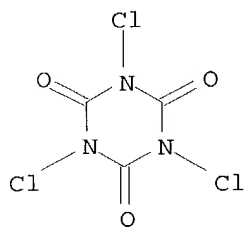
IT 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(exploratory research on use of nonaq. electrolyte solns. for magnesium batteries with cathode material of)

RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 14 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1989:194485 CAPLUS

DN 110:194485

TI Transparent and electrically conductive acrylic rubber products

IN Amano, Satoshi; Nakagome, Seiji; Sasaki, Yasuyori

PA NOK Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63218751	A2	19880912	JP 1987-51600	19870306
				JP 1987-51600	19870306

AB Transparent, elec. conductive compns. contain 100 parts acrylic rubbers of C1-8 alkyl acrylates and/or C2-8 alkyloxy acrylates and monomers comprising dienes, or vinyl compds. contg. epoxy, NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, carboxy, or reactive halogen groups, 0.1-100 parts electrolytes, and optionally, plasticizers. A compn. (A) of 100 parts 4.4:100 hydroxyethyl acrylate-Et acrylate rubber, Me<sub>2</sub>CO 100, HMDI trimer 16, and LiClO<sub>4</sub> 10 parts was kneaded, distd., and pressed at 120.degree. for 1 h to give a sheet showing light transparency 91.2% and elec. cond. 5.0 .times. 10<sup>-6</sup> s/cm; vs. 75.0 and 1.1 .times. 10<sup>-16</sup>, resp. using a SBR-poly(vinyl alc.)-sodium thiocyanate mixt. instead of the A.

IT 120441-97-6

RL: USES (Uses)

(rubber, **electrolyte**-contg., elec. conductive transparent)

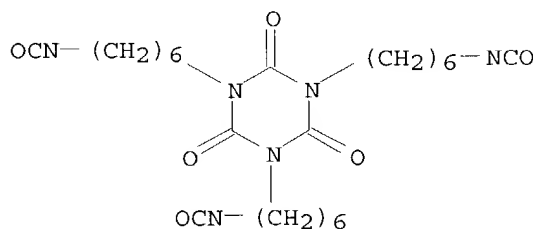
RN 120441-97-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester, polymer with 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate and 1,3,5-tris(6-isocyanatohexyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 3779-63-3

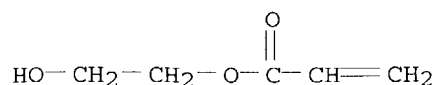
CMF C24 H36 N6 O6



CM 2

CRN 818-61-1

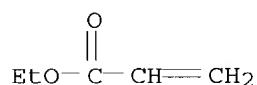
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 3

CRN 140-88-5

CMF C5 H8 O2



L14 ANSWER 15 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1985:438109 CAPLUS  
DN 103:38109  
TI Polyether-copolycarbonates for dialysis membranes  
IN Schreckenber, Manfred; Dhein, Rolf; Lange, Ralf; Waldenrath, Werner  
PA Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 38 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DT Patent  
LA German  
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 136621	A2	19850410	EP 1984-111142	19840919
	EP 136621	A3	19850515		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
				DE 1983-3335591	19830930
				DE 1984-3408804	19840310
	DE 3408804	A1	19850418	DE 1984-3408804	19840310
				DE 1983-3335591	19830930

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN	1985:454607				
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3408804	A1	19850418	DE 1984-3408804	19840310
				DE 1983-3335591	19830930
	EP 136621	A2	19850410	EP 1984-111142	19840919
	EP 136621	A3	19850515		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
				DE 1983-3335591	19830930
				DE 1984-3408804	19840310
	US 4607070	A	19860819	US 1984-654585	19840926
				DE 1983-3335591	19830930
				DE 1984-3408804	19840310
	JP 60094420	A2	19850527	JP 1984-200693	19840927
				DE 1983-3335591	19830930
				DE 1984-3408804	19840310
	US 4735721	A	19880405	US 1986-840179	19860317
				DE 1983-3335591	19830930
				DE 1984-3408804	19840310
				US 1984-654585	19840926

AB Copolymers contg. arom. carbonate units and aliph. polyether units are  
prepd. by interfacial polymn. In some cases, the copolymers contain

phenolic stabilizers to inhibit degrdn. The copolymers are useful as membranes for dialysis, ultrafiltration, and reverse osmosis. Thus, 35 L H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.94 kg bisphenol A, 0.137 kg 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane, 1.5 kg 50% NaOH, 35 L CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, and 0.69 kg polyethylene glycol (mol. wt. 8000) were added to a stirred reactor and treated during 100 min at 15.degree. with 2.245 kg phosgene while 3.3 L 50% NaOH was added to maintain pH 14. After 20 L addnl. CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 10.27 g N-ethylpiperidine were added, the mixt. was stirred 1 h. The org. phase was sepd., washed to remove **electrolyte**, treated with 50 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> contg. 0.3 g tris(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,5-dimethylbenzyl) isocyanurate [97165-71-4], concd., and evapd. at 50.degree. in vacuo to give a polycarbonate-polyether having relative viscosity 2.47 (0.5 g/100 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). A membrane prepd. from the polymer exhibited good stability, i.e., had no HCHO odor and exhibited little viscosity change during 2 mos. at 25.degree..

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1983:595918 CAPLUS

DN 99:195918

TI Impact-resistant thermoplastics

PA Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58063712	A2	19830415	JP 1981-163112	19811013
	JP 63021684	B4	19880509		
				JP 1981-163112	19811013

AB Impact-resistant thermoplastics are prepd. by graft copolymn. of 30-93 parts styrene, acrylonitrile, and/or Me methacrylate optionally contg. <30% addnl. vinyl compd. with 7-70 parts (as solids) rubber latex (particle size >0.2 .mu.) composed of (A) acrylic rubber prepd. from C2-10 alkyl acrylate 50-100, monofunctional comonomer 0-50, and polyfunctional comonomer 0-5%, (B) acid group-contg. copolymer prepd. from (meth)acrylic, itaconic, and/or crotonic acid 3-30, C1-12 alkyl acrylates 35-97, and other comonomer 0-48%, and (C) inorg. **electrolyte** and having A-B-C solids ratio 100:0.1-5:0.05-4. Thus, water 200, K oleate 5.0, Me methacrylate 4, styrene 12, acrylonitrile 12, Bu acrylate 72, triallyl isocyanurate 0.5, and K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> 0.6 part were heated at 70.degree. for 4 h to give a latex (I) having av. particle diam. 0.09 .mu. and pH 9.1. Bu acrylate 85, methacrylic acid 15, Na dioctyl sulfosuccinate 0.5, cumene hydroperoxide 0.4, Na formaldehyde sulfoxylate 0.3, and water 200 parts were heated at 70.degree. for 4 h to give a latex (II) with pH 2.4. I (100 parts solids) was stirred with II (2.0 parts solids) for 30 min and aged for 5 days to give a latex (III) having particle diam. 0.31 .mu.. III 60, Me methacrylate 8, acrylonitrile 8, styrene 24, octyl mercaptan 0.04, K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> 0.2, and K oleate 1.0 part were heated at 80.degree. for 4 h to give a graft copolymer (IV) [86156-13-0]. IV 50, 20:20:60 acrylonitrile-Me methacrylate-styrene copolymer [25213-88-1] 50, Ba stearate 1, and Tinuvin P 0.1 part were extrusion pelletized and injection molded to give a molding having Izod impact strength 25.8 kg-cm/cm<sup>2</sup>.

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1983:439759 CAPLUS

DN 99:39759

TI Mixtures of poly(acrylic acid) and an acrylic acid-acrylamide copolymer as a thickener in printing pastes for dyeing and printing fibrous materials

IN Defago, Raymond; Sutterlin, Wolfgang

PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent  
LA German  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 77297	A1	19830420	EP 1982-810410	19821004
	EP 77297	B1	19860326		
	R: AT, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
	AT 18773	E	19860415	CH 1981-6477	19811009
				AT 1982-810410	19821004
				CH 1981-6477	19811009
				EP 1982-810410	19821004
	JP 58070780	A2	19830427	JP 1982-177013	19821009
				CH 1981-6477	19811009
	US 4585820	A	19860429	US 1985-739498	19850530
				CH 1981-6477	19811009
				US 1982-430640	19820930

AB A thickening compn. for printing and dyeing of textiles contains an acrylamide-acrylic acid copolymer (I) [9003-06-9] and polyacrylic acid (II) [9003-01-4]. Thus, an oil-in-water print paste consisting of an **electrolyte**-poor red disperse dye, a triallylisocyanure [1025-15-6]-crosslinked I, II, oil-in-water emulsifiers, paraffin oil, aq. NaOH, and H<sub>2</sub>O was applied to a polyester textile, and after processing, gave a red print on a white ground with good levelness, sharpness, and fastness and the fabric had a soft hand.

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1981:16171 CAPLUS

DN 94:16171

TI Electroinitiated polymerization of butyl isocyanate. 2. Polymerization kinetics

AU Tidswell, B. M.; Gilchrist, S. C.

CS Postgrad. Sch. Stud. Polym. Sci., Univ. Bradford, Bradford, BD7 1DP, UK

SO Polymer (1980), 21(7), 812-18

CODEN: POLMAG; ISSN: 0032-3861

DT Journal

LA English

AB Electrolysis of DMF [68-12-2] contg. a quaternary ammonium salt **electrolyte** produces a transient species capable of initiating polymn. of BuNCO [111-36-4], and some direct redn. of the monomer also occurs. A high mol. wt. polymer is produced during the early stages of the anionic reaction, and small but measurable amts. of Bu isocyanate cyclic trimer [846-74-2] are formed during the later stages. Kinetic anal. of the polymn. indicates a complex reaction mechanism. Above a certain c.d., the overall reaction rate appears to be independent of current. The rate also shows an unusual acceleration and appears to depend on the amt. of monomer already consumed.

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1977:587166 CAPLUS

DN 87:187166

TI Development of the water-activated aluminum alloy-trichlorotriazinetrione primary reserve battery

AU Gibson, A.; Pearce, L. J.; Birt, D. C. P.

CS Chloride Tech. Ltd., Swinton/Manchester, UK

SO Power Sources 5: Res. Dev. Non-Mech. Electr. Power Sources, Proc. Int. Symp., 9th (1975), Meeting Date 1974, 447-64. Editor(s): Collins, Derek H. Publisher: Academic, London, Engl.

CODEN: 36LPAF

DT Conference

LA English

AB The design, construction, and performance are described of a low-cost, high energy d., pile-type battery based on the Al alloy-trichlorotriazinetrione [87-90-1] system. A novel cell design

ensures, after activation with  $\text{AlCl}_3$  soln., to sustain discharges at high rates with less acidic electrolytes such as sea water. A large battery can thus be cooled with sea water. The system is also capable of low-rate discharges in sea-water **electrolyte**. Energy ds. of 700-800 J/g are feasible.

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1971:60199 CAPLUS

DN 74:60199

TI Primary electrochemical cells comprising lithium-containing anodes, organic cathode depolarizers, and nonaqueous electrolyte systems

IN Byrne, Joseph J.; Williams, David Lloyd

PA Monsanto Research Corp.

SO U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3553031	A	19710105	US 1968-760321	19680917
				US 1968-760321	19680917

AB In this primary electrochem. cell, characterized by high energy d. and high c.d., the cathode depolarizer system contains mono-, di, or tri-haloisocyanuric acid or mixts. thereof (50-95, finely divided particulate conductive material (carbon black) 5-40, and carbon fibers 1-20 wt. %; the nonaq. electrolyte system comprises Me formate.

IT 87-90-1

RL: PRP (Properties)

(electrolytic depolarizer, in lithium primary batteries with methyl formate **electrolyte**)

RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

